

CHINA



MAIL

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIII. No. 4225. 號三十月正年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1877.

日九廿月一十年子丙

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTOH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 180 & 184, Leadenhall Street. NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTOH, Melbourne and Sydney. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAR & BLACK, San Francisco. CHINA:—SHEPHERD, QUELCH & CAMPBELL, Amoy, Wilson, Nicholls & Co., Foochow, HEDER & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALKER, Manila, C. HARRISON & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAND, PROPERTY AND TIMBER, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private Sale) on the Premises at Wanchai, on

MONDAY,

the 22nd January, 1877, at Noon,—

The following PIECES or PARCELS of

GROUND, with the BUILDINGS

erected thereon, belonging to

Messrs S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

FIRST.

That PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND,

Registered in the Land Office as

MARINE LOT No. 107, adjoining the

Police Station No. 2, at Wan-

chai, with the TWO First Class

GRANITE GODOWNS erected

thereon, viz:—

GODOWN No. 43, fronting on the

Praya 52½ feet, by an average of

73 feet Deep. Capacity about

1,300 Tons. Crown Rent, \$51 per

Annium.

GODOWN No. 44, adjoining above,

Two Stories, also fronting on the

Praya 52½ feet, by an average of

97 feet Deep. Capacity about

3,000 Tons. Crown Rent, \$69 per

Annium.

Each Godown, with the Land on which

it is erected, will be put up separately.

SECOND.

That PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND,

Registered in the Land Office as

MARINE LOT No. 121, at Wanchai,

and formerly known as THE HONG-

KONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COM-

PANY'S YARD, fronting on the Praya

100 feet, by an average of 144 feet

deep, containing 14,400 square feet.

Crown Rent, \$180 per Annium.

THIRD.

About 86,000 Superficial feet of ORE-

GON PINE LUMBER, 2, 3 and

4 inches, in Lots to suit Purchasers.

Also.

Sundry Lots of TEAK and SINGA-

PORE TIMBER, SHIP'S

KNEES, WINCHES, BLOCKS,

OLD IRON, SCALES.

TERMS OF SALE:—

The LAND and GODOWNS.—One-half

of the Purchase Money to be paid on

the fall of the hammer, and the balance

on completion of the Deed of Transfer,

the expenses of which to be paid by the

Purchaser. The Property to be at Pur-

chaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

The TIMBER and MOVABLE LOTS.—

Cash before delivery in Mexican Dol-

lars, weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with

all faults and errors of description, at

Purchaser's risk on the fall of the

hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,

Auctioneers,

Hongkong, January 8, 1877. ja22

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s

Celebrated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

SAM HING STULTZ'S

Christy's HATS, in new Styles.

New TWEEDS, in great variety.

Woolen, Cotton, and Cashmere SOCKS.

Cricket & Knickerbocker STOKINGS.

Lambwool UNDERSHIRTS and

DRAWERS. BLANKETS and RUGS.

Tapestry CARPETS, in new Patterns.

Embroidered TABLE COVERS.

Rep Window CURTAINS.

Damask TABLE CLOTHS, and NAP-

KINS, Furniture CHINTZ.

Kid & Woolen GLOVES, in all Colours.

65 & 69, QUEEN'S ROAD,

Hongkong, October 27, 1876. ja27

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK-
ING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND, 200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—E. R. BRILLIUS, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.

J. F. CORDEN, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.

H. HOFFMANN, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

A. MOLVER, Esq.

Act. CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Manager.

Shanghai, E. W. CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County

Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate

of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily

balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities,

and every description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted.

Deposits granted on London, and the

chief Commercial places in Europe, India,

Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Acting Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, November 2, 1876.

Intimations.

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHRONOMETERS,

&c., &c., &c.

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately

rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at

reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. tl

W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET

REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-

CINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,

and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,

Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 12, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Thirty-Eighth Annual MEETING

of the MEDICAL MISSIONARY

SOCIETY, will be Held at the House

of Messrs OLYPHANT & Co., Canton, on

THURSDAY, the 18th Instant, at 11

O'Clock a.m.

FLEMING CARRON, M.D.,

Secretary.

SIR BROOKE ROBERTSON, C.B.,

Acting President.

Canton, January 11, 1877. ja18

A LARGE MERCANTILE FIRM in

the Hardware Line, but executing indents

in all Branches of Trade, wish to meet with

an energetic European Gentleman to act as

Resident AGENT in Hongkong on

Commission. Liberal Terms and facilities

will be given, so that a good income can be

made by an energetic representative. A

Candidate with a connection amongst

the principal indenters will be preferred.

Satisfactory references must be forwarded.

Address in first instance to Box 129, Gen-

eral Post Office, BIRMINGHAM. ja18

MACAO HOTEL,

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

ON the 20th Instant, a First Class

HOTEL will be OPENED, under

the above title, in Spacious, Commodious,

and well-furnished Premises on the Praya

Grande.

Every attention will be paid to the com-

fort of Visitors.

Wines, Spirits and Estates of the Best

quality only supplied. Terms moderate.

J. F. DE CAMPOS,

Proprietor.

Macao, January 6, 1877.

Intimations.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s

CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India.

The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries,

and are amongst the largest shippers

from Charente.

Qualities One *, Two **, Three ***, and Four ****,

in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENOS

"Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints.

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [ap5]

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO

STEAMBOAT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-first Ordinary Half-yearly

MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the

Company will be held at the CITY HALL,

Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the

25th January instant, at 2 o'clock in the

afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a

Report of the Directors, together with a

Statement of the Accounts, and electing

Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, January 2, 1877. ja25

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO

STEAMBOAT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 11th to

the 25th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, January 2, 1877. ja25

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. H. O. ERMANN has been admitted

a Partner in our Firm, and Mr.

ALFRED REIZ has been authorized to

sign for us per Procuration.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

MR. LUDWIG SIGMUND LUTKEN is

authorized to sign our Firm per

Procuration.

W. POSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

THE Underigned has been appointed

SURVEYOR to LLOYDS REGISTER

at this Port.

R. H. CAIRNS.

1, Club Chambers,

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF TOKYO, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1877, at 3 a.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passengers Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, December 15, 1876. jals



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London; Also, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship GEBONG, Captain FRASER, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 18th January, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. MOYER, Superintendent, Hongkong, January 6, 1877. jals

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st February, at 5 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 31st Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight of Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 2, 1877. fol

To Let.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, Caine Road, lately occupied by Mr. PARKER.
House No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KING.
DAVID SASSON, SOUS & Co.
Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE Premises at present occupied by the International Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.
For particulars, apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, December 11, 1876.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.
The Bungalows Nos. 1 and 3, Old Bailey Street.
The upper portion of Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road.
Apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.
Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price 4s each.
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent, in Hongkong, for the above-named Company, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.

Hongkong, September 27, 1876.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE.

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matchboxes, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20 % allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of Instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,

General Agents,

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents,

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Pootow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong, for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

For Sale.

NOW READY.

PENG-SHUI: OR, THE RUDDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1875.

BUDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, IN THREE LECTURES.

By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1875.

SAYLE & Co.

BEG TO Solicit inspection of their WIN. TER STOCK.

Rich Black Glazed and Grosgrain SILKS, from the Best French Makers.

Coloured Grosgrain and Fancy SILKS, Black, White and Coloured SATINS.

Japanese SILKS, Better and Cheaper than ever.

Fancy DRESS MATERIALS, in all the New TEXTURES, AN WOOL SERGES, Scotch WOOL PLAIDS, French MERINOS.

Ladies' Ready-made COSTUMES, Ball DRESSES, Opera CLOAKS.

Black and Coloured SILK VELVETS, Black and Coloured VELVETEENS.

The NEWEST SHAPES in Silk, Velvet, and Cloth JACKETS.

Children's Cloth JACKETS, Boys' Serge and Cloth SUITS, all Sizes.

Wool SHAWLS and Mountain WRAPS, Ladies' Trimmed HATS and BONNETS.

Newest Styles, direct from Paris. Untrimmed Felt and Straw HATS.

Children's Felt and Straw HATS, RIBBONS, LACES, FEATHERS, FLOWERS.

Ladies' Linen and Lace COLLARS and CUFFS.

Swagsdown and Fur TRIMMINGS, Swagsdown, MUFFS, COLLARS and FERRINGS.

Infants' ROBES, CLOAKS and PELISSES.

Infants' HOODS, HATS and BONNETS, Ladies' and Children's UNDER-CLOTHING.

Fancy Flannel Dressing GOWNS and Morning WRAPPERS.

KID GLOVES, Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING. Sole Agents for the "LITTLE WANDER SEWING MACHINE."

SAYLE & Co.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Intimations.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878.

THE CONSUL for FRANCE has the honour to inform those Persons who wish to take part in the intended Exhibition, that they will find at the CONSULATE all Information and Particulars they may require.

For the Consul, G. BOULOUZE, Vice-Consul.

Hongkong, December 18, 1876.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHINESE MAIL.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, February 29, 1874.

Intimations.

AH YON, SHIP'S COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE.

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice. Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

P. F. DA SILVA,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, TAKAPU, TAIWANFOO. [sc22]

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TWICE WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisements.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

MR CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

China Mail Office, 17th February, 1874.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, PENANG.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Penang are desirous of receiving DESIGNS for a TOWN-HALL. This Building is to be erected on the ground on the east side of the Esplanade situate between the latter and Duke Street, and its cost is not to exceed \$30,000.

The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of \$400 for the best and most suitable Design with Specifications; and competitors have the option of forwarding Tenders for carrying out the work.

The Designs, accompanied with all documents, are to be sent to the Municipal Office, Penang, on or before the 1st of March next.

For further information apply to the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners at Penang.

D. C. PRESGRAVE,

Municipal Secretary.

Penang, Municipal Office, The 21st September, 1876.

Now Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW, VOL. V, No. 3.

Annual Subscription, postage included, \$6.50.

CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 83.)

Establishment of American Trade at Canton.

Chinese Intercourse with the Countries of Central and Western Asia in the Fifteenth Century, Part I. (Continued from page 132.)

The Beater's Song.

The Law of Inheritance.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Validity of Chinese Marriages.

Money Loan Associations.

Bean Cake as a Measure.

Pinyin English.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chui Hing Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tai Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wan Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Hing Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.

Suwan.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong; Mook Kok Street.

Pootow.—Mr. Yu Ching Cheong, Pootow Arsenal; Mr. Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr. Chun Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Koo Shop.

Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr. Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fook Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

CHUN AYIN, Manager.

Hongkong, March 19, 1874.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages; occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

Intimations.

OAKLEY'S
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE
CLEANING MACHINES, LEATHER, RUBBER AND BOOTS
KNIFE POLISH. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 20, EACH; AND TINS,
60, 1/1, 2/6 AND 4/6 EACH.

OAKLEY'S
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKLEY'S
SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(IRON-MERCURIAL).
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 60, EACH.

OAKLEY'S
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—10, 20, & 40, EACH; & 10, BOXES.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF

EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER,
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, &c.

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4mr76 1w 52t 4mr77

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SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER
WAREHOUSEMEN,
Ladies, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

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as to Woolen, Silk and Cotton Goods of
every description.

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Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery,
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Household Furniture,
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Carriages,
Saddlery and Harness,
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Preserved Provisions,
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Stationery,
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Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.
Sole Agents for the "Wauzar" and the
"Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City
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Foreign Produce disposed of for a Com-
mission of 2½ per cent.
Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheat-
ley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the
Englishman in Newspaper, Calcutta.

Turns—Not less than 25 per cent. to
accompany tenders and balances drawn for
at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in
weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20
in value, are conveyed from London to any
Port Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform
charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and
Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

50 to 53, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 66,
Paternoster Row, London.
19fe76 1w 52t 19fe77

The Greatest Wonder of Modern
Times!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debili-
tated constitutions will discover that by
the use of this wonderful medicine there is
"Health for all." The blood is the foun-
tain of life, and its purity can be main-
tained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled
"The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says,
"I ordered the druggist Mahomet to
inform me the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and
that I had the best medicines at the ser-
vice of the sick, with advice gratis. In a
short time I had many applicants, to whom
I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills.
These are most useful to an explorer, as
possessing unmistakable purgative prop-
erties they create an unfailing effect upon
the patient, which satisfies him of their
value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad
breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It
acts miraculously in healing ulcerations,
curing skin diseases, and in arresting and
subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his
extraordinary travels in China, published
in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity
of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to
the people, and nothing could exceed their
gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls,
butcher, and horse-feed poured in upon us,
until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment
was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas,
and the demand became so great that I
was obliged to look up the small remaining
stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Ven-
dors throughout the World.
19fe76 1w 52t 19fe77

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
which he regretted had been sworn to
Eminent Hospital Physicians of London
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
scribe it largely, and mean no other than
Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.
The public, therefore, are cautioned
against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
system, restores the deranged functions,
and stimulates healthy action of the se-
cretions of the body, without creating any
of those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it all
hours and times when requisite. Thou-
sands of persons testify to its marvellous
good effects and wonderful cures, while
medical men extol its virtues most exten-
sively, using it in great quantities in the
following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently
useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,
Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hys-
teria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
Davenport that he had received informa-
tion to the effect that the only remedy of
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—
See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-
tor of Hospitals, Bombay—"Chlorodyne
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
months' severe suffering, and when other
remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further cautioned, that
a forgery of the Government Stamp having
come to the knowledge of the Board of
Inland Revenue.

14oc76 1w 26t 14ap77

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural
laws which govern the operations of diges-
tion and nutrition, and by a careful ap-
plication of the properties of well-selected
cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast
tables with a delicately flavoured beverage
which may save us many heavy doctors'
bills. It is by the judicious use of such
articles of diet that a constitution may be
gradually built up until strong enough to
resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds
of subtle maladies are floating around us
ready to attack wherever there is a weak
point. We may escape many a fatal threat
by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure
blood and a properly nourished frame."—
See article in the Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½ lb. and 1 lb. packets and tins
(not damageable in tins), labelled thus:—

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HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
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Works: Euston Road and Camden
Town, London.
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CELEBRATED OILMAN'S
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Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES.
JAMS AND JELLIES.
ORANGE MARMALADE.
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR.
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINEST HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES.
PRESERVED HAM AND CHERRE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
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TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous
other table delicacies, may be had
from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles
or jars, they should invariably be
destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon
delivery, to detect any attempt at
substitution of articles of
inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Grosse &
Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and
Capsules of the Bottles,
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PURVYORS TO THE QUEEN,
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Intimations.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
thus,

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London,
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ENGINEERS,
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Superior Portable Engines.
Patent Improved Horizontal Fixed Engine
and Locomotive Boiler Combined.

Vertical Stationary Steam Engine
and Patent Boiler Combined.

Patent Improved Robey Mining Engine.

For full particulars and Prices of the Machinery here illustrated, also for all Machinery
suitable for Agriculturists, Contractors, Collieries, Mines, &c., apply to the Manufacturers,
ROBEY & CO., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

ANDREW & JAMES STEWART,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WROUGHT IRON BOILER TUBES,
GAS TUBES, CAST IRON PIPES,
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41, OSWALD STREET, GLASGOW.
A. & J. S. would be glad to entertain
any proposal for an Agency by suitable
parties.
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BEST SEEDS
ARC GROWN AND SUPPLIED BY
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VEGETABLE SEEDS BEST
FLOWER SEEDS QUALITY
FARM SEEDS ONLY.
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DELIVERED FREE TO ANY PART IN ENGLAND
PRICED LISTS POST FREE
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NO AGENTS
REQUIREMENT OF EVERY PACKET
AGENTS MUST ACCURATELY REPLY
ORDER PROMPT DISPOSITION GUARANTEED
SPECIALLY SELECTED SEEDS
FOR SELECTION FLOWER SEEDS
FARM & GRASS SEEDS
EACH ASSORTMENT CONTAINS THE BEST AND
MOST SUITABLE KINDS
SUTTON & SONS THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN
READING, NEAR LONDON, ENGLAND.
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AT THE OFFICE OF THIS JOURNAL.

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be obtained at the Office of this Journal.
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Perfumery,

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of
the very best English manufacture. For
its purity and great excellence it has
obtained the following
EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,
London, 1862. Paris, 1867. Cordova, 1872.
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ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES
FOR THE HANDBAGGERS.
White Rose, Frangipane, Ylang-ylang,
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Kiss-Bouquet, Trevel, Magnolia,
Jasmin, Wood Violet,
and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSON'S
CELEBRATED BAU DE COLOGNE
is strongly recommended, being more last-
ing and fragrant than the German kinds.

ATKINSON'S
OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,
celebrated for so many years, continues to
be made as heretofore. It is strongly
perfumed, and will be found very
durable in use.

ATKINSON'S BEAUTY GEM, COLD CREAM,
SACRED POWDERS, TRANSPARENT
GLYCERINE SOAP, ROSE TOILET POWDER,
TOILET VINEGAR, VELOUTINE, WHITE
ROSE TOOTH PASTE,
and other Specialties and general articles
of Perfumery may be obtained of all
dealers throughout the World,
and of the Manufacturers
J. & E. ATKINSON,
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Price List Free on Application.

CAUTION.—Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON
manufacture their articles of one and the
best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned
to avoid counterfeits by observing that each
article is labelled with the firm's name and
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Intimations.

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WHITE ROSE and other SACHET
POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POW-
DER, TRANSPARENT SOAP,
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PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
CORDOVA, LIMA.
Sold by all first class dealers throughout
the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
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The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK
—A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,
printed in seven colours.
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CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S
BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that
spurious imitations are imported, Con-
sumers should be careful to see that they
obtain the genuine article with our Brand,
which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.
Agents: MATTHEW, CLARK & SONS, 72,
Great Tower Street, London.

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RIMMEL'S Choice Perfumery, Ilang
Ilang, Jockey Club, and other Per-
fumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide cele-
brity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water,
Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime
Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Gly-
cerine, Honey, Windsor and other Soaps,
Violet and Rice Powder, aquadentine for
the Teeth, &c., &c.

Toilet Waters and Perfumes shipped in
bulk at a great reduction. A complete
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Modern Writing Ink.

The only one which resists the action of
blotting paper and always keeps its original
colour.

Sold by all Stationers in China and India
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DINNEFORD'S
SOLUTION OF
MAGNESIA.

The Best Remedy For
Acidity of the Stomach, Heart-
burn, Headache, Gout and
Indigestion.

And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate
Constitutions, LADIES, CHILDREN
and INFANTS, and for regular
use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers,
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N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S
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Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.
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JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention
of Sportsmen is invited
to the following Am-
munition, of the best
quality, now general
use throughout Eng-
land, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S
Treble Waterproof & F 3 Quality
Percussion Caps,
Chemically-prepared Cloth and
Felt Gun Wadding.

Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-
loading Guns.

Wire-Cartridges for killing Game
at long distances.

And every description of Sporting
Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers
in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
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ASTHMA & CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

The most effectual remedy will be
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Datura Tatula,

Prepared in all forms, for smoking and
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SAVORY & MOORE,

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and sold by them, and all Chemists and
Storekeepers throughout the World.

17jun76 2

Mr. Andrew Wind,
SOLE AGENT, &c.
4138, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;
is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-
vertisements, &c., for the China Mail,
Overland China Mail, and China Review.

Intimations.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

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The Best Investment of the Day
for a Small Outlay,

And where there is no previous knowledge
of the business required, is a Lemonade,
Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as
the public taste is so much on the increase
for Aerated Drinks. The book of 80 pages
of illustrations and information, forwarded
free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER,
Engineers,
23c, Forster Street, Hoxton,
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Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.

DR. BRIGHT'S
PHOSPHODYNE

(OZONIC OXYGEN)
The New Curative Agent, and only Re-
liable Remedy for Nervous and Liver
Complaints.

This Phosphodyne combination is pronounced by
the most eminent members of the Medical Pro-
fession to be unequalled for its power in replen-
ishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying
all the essential constituents of the blood and
nervous substance, and for developing all the powers
and functions of the system to the highest degree.
It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in
its action, while retaining all its extraordinary
properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the
known therapeutic agents of the present day for
the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous
Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the
Heart, Dizziness, Noise in the Head and Ears,
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria,
Female Complaints, General Debility, Indiges-
tion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study or Busi-
ness, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of
Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Im-
paired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression,
Consumption (in its first stages only), Tumidity,
Eruptions of the skin, Impaired Sight and
Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood,
Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature
Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system
arising from whatever cause. The action of the
Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand in-
creasing the principle which constitutes nervous
energy, and on the other the most powerful blood
and flesh generating agent known; therefore, it
is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired
and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves
the functions of assimilation to such a degree,
that where for years an emaciated, anxious,
and nervous condition has existed, the flesh will
rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and
the whole system return to a state of robust
health. The Phosphodyne acts electri-
cally upon the organism; for instance, it
assists nature to generate that human electricity
which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular,
nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It
operates on the system without exciting any
thought upon the individual as to the process.
It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach,
and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet
mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human
structure, in a suitable form, the phosphorus
and animating element of life, which has been waste-
d, and exerts an important influence directly
on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a
nervative, tonic, and invigorating character,
maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and
muscular system which renders the mind cheer-
ful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming
that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition
which many persons experience in all their
actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are
frequently shown from the first day of its ad-
ministration, by a remarkable increase of nervous
power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to
which the patient has long been unaccustomed.
Digestion is improved; the appetite increases
wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the
eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and
the hair acquires strength, showing the impor-
tance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the
organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain
degree of activity in the previously debilitated
nervous system; its use enables all debilitated
organs to return to their sound state and perform
their natural functions. Persons suffering from
Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symp-
toms which this distressing disease assumes, may
rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by
the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all
Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors
throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English,
French, German, Italian and Dutch Lan-
guages, accompany each Case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing
demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has
led to several imitations under somewhat
similar names; purchasers of this medicine
should therefore be careful to observe that
each case bears the English Government
Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phos-
phodyne engraved thereon, and that the
same words are also blown in the bottle.

Agents for—
Hongkong, Messrs WATSON & Co.
Shanghai, " " WATSON, CLARK & Co.
Export Agents,
NORTON, WATNEY & Co.,
107, Southwark Street,
London, S.E.

28ap76 12t 3ml 19fe77 26ap77

Intimations.

THE MEDICAL HALL.

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
T. KOFFER, Proprietor.
Hongkong, April 28, 1876. ap28

AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER.

By appointment, to
H. R. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;
and to
H. L. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS
OF RUSSIA,
Wyndham Street, formerly Athletic Club,
on hand the Largest and Best
collection of Views of China, Photo-
graphic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of
assorted sizes, Photographs enlarged from
O. D. V. size to life size and coloured in
oil. A new apparatus for Photography has
been received from England; he is prepared
to take Photos. of Buildings and Interiors
at the shortest distance.
Hongkong, July 17, 1876

NOW READY.

"THE FOLK-LORE OF CHINA,"

AND ITS AFFINITIES WITH THAT OF THE
ANTIAN AND SEMITIC RACES.
By N. B. DENNIS, F.R.S.

"Instructive and amusing enough to
command a ready sale."—Daily Press.

For Sale by

Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.;
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.; FALCONER
& Co.; MOORE, FRICKEL & Co.; GAUVY
& Co.; and KRUSE & Co.;
Or can be had of the Author, at the CITY
HALL, Hongkong.

London, ... Messrs KELLY & WALSH,
Shanghai, ...

Price:—Half Bound Roan,\$2.00
Paper Covers,\$1.50
Hongkong, December 18, 1876.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)

The Spanish Steamer
"SAZADORA,"
Capt. ROMANOSKY, will be
despatched for the above Port
on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at
9 a.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.
Hongkong, January 13, 1877. ja17

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND

CALCUTTA.

The Steamship
"PENGUIN,"
W. O. COVILL, Commander,
will leave for the above Ports
on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 8 p.m.
Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.
For Freight or Passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, January 13, 1877. ja18

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamer
"GORDON CASTLE"
expected here on or about the
14th instant, will have imme-
diate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 13, 1877.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 15th of January, my
Charge for Brokerage on all SHARES,
will be HALF PER CENT on the Full
Amount, to be Paid by the Seller only.
W. M. MORGAN,
Broker.
Hongkong, January 13, 1877. fe18

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions to sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 22nd January, 1877, at 2 p.m., at
his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
A Selection of BOOKS,
Comprising the Library of a Gentleman
leaving the Colony.
Catalogues will be issued.
AFTER WHICH
(For account of the concerned.)
18 26 cases Norwegian BRANDY.
B & O (in double triangle) 9 cases Nor-
wegian BRANDY.

FD 64 cases Swedish PUNCH.
" 1 " St. Julien CLARET.
" 1 " Prugnos " "
" 14 " SAUTERNE.
" 4145 " 25 " Cautenus CLARET.
" 146 " 13 " "
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
All Lots, with all faults and errors of
description, at purchaser's risk on the fall
of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, January 13, 1877. ja22

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—
Vesta, German barque, Capt. H. Dirks,
—Melchers & Co.
MAREK DEMONEST, British barque,
Captain O. H. Bessit.—Gibb, Livingston
& Co.
BETHOVEN, German barque, Captain
R. Haje.—Melchers & Co.
BRUNSWICK, British barque, Captain
B. W. Crisp.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Frying Cloud, British barque, Captain
H. Williams.—Turner & Co.
JERSEY, German schooner, Captain O.
Bansen.—Carlowitz & Co.
HANTS COUNTY, British barque, Captain
G. W. O'Shan.—Meyer & Co.

Charters Effected.

The following settlements have been
effected since last Report was published:—
German bark Vesta, 302, Whampoa to
Tamsui and back to Hongkong via New-
chwang, 56 cents per picul, 35 lay days.
German bark Gustav Adolph, 272, Hong-
kong to Fientien and back via Newchwang,
53 cents per picul, 35 lay days.
German bark Bremen, 380, hence to Hal-
phong and back, \$2,000 in full, 35 lay days.
British schooner Tulloch, 178, hence to
Haiphong and back, \$1,250 in full, 30
lay days.
British schooner Spryngs, 242, hence to
Haiphong and back, \$1,500 in full, 35 lay
days.
German bark Ferdinand, 416, Manila to
London or Liverpool, private.
German schooner Amanda, 226, Iloilo to
New York or Boston, private.
German bark Hanna, 499, hence to
Channel for orders to a Port in the United
Kingdom or on the Continent, private.
German schooner San Francisco, 250,
hence to Singapore, \$425 in full.
German bark Auguste, 284, hence to
Singapore, \$650 in full.
Danish brig Jylland, 287, Takao to
Yokohama, 32 cents per picul, and New-
chwang to Hongkong, 22 cents per picul.
British bark Marquis of Argyll, 600,
Saigon to Sourabaya, 85 cents per picul, 20
lay days.
British brig Hieronymus, 262, Saigon to
Sourabaya, 85 cents per picul, 15 lay days,
and hence to Saigon, \$400 in full.
British bark Unanima, 748, Whampoa to
New York, private.
British bark Flying Cloud, 343, Bangkok
to Bombay (Timber), Rs. 24 per ton of 50
feet.
British bark Antioch, 647, hence to San
Francisco, private.
British steamer Ocean, 971, Saigon to
Madras, 60 cents per picul, and hence to
Saigon, \$2,100 in full, 6 lay days.
British steamer Thales, 820, hence to
Cooktown, (Monthly Charter), private.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 13, China, German steamer, 648,
T. H. Hennings, Shanghai Jan. 9, General.
—SIEMSEN & Co.
Jan. 13, 9 a.m., Mendaus, Brit. steamer,
1659, R. F. Soale, Liverpool Nov. 16,
Malta 27, Port Said Dec. 2, Suez 4, Penang
29, and Singapore Jan. 2, 4 p.m. General.
—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Jan. 13, Chinkiang, from Canton.
Jan. 13, Norma, British steamer, 606,
A. G. Walker, Swatow Jan. 12, General.
—KWOK ACHONG.
Jan. 13, Fano, Danish barque, from
Whampoa.
Jan. 13, Norden, Danish steamer, 778,
N. Jensen, Saigon Jan. 6, Rice and General.
—WM. PUSTAY & Co.
Jan. 13, Friedrich, German barque, 672,
Ulderup, Cardiff Sept. 4, Coal.—SIEMSEN
& Co.
DEPARTURES.
Jan. 13, Hants County, for London.
13, Gloucester, for Dunedin, N.Z.
13, Tokata, for San Francisco.
13, H.M.S. Vigilant, for Macao.
13, Tibra, for Yokohama.
13, Ava, for Shanghai.
13, Cheong Hock Kien, for Singapore
and Penang.
13, Halong, for Swatow, &c.
13, China, for Canton.
Cuba, for London.
J. H. Love, for Callao.
Tulochgorn, for Haiphong.
Spryngs, for Haiphong.
Chinkiang, for Shanghai.
Olympia, for Swatow.
Mount Washington, for Iloilo.
Killarney, for Guam.

CLEARED.

Per Mendaus, from Liverpool, &c.: For
Shanghai, Mr. B. Parks. For Hongkong,
Mr. Jones and 2 children, Mr. Alf. Sweet,
109 Chinese.
Per China, from Shanghai, Messrs Bald-
win, Esq., C. S. Whitmore, and 45
Chinese.
Per Norma, from Swatow, Mr. John
McLennan, and 160 Chinese.
Per Norden, from Saigon, 4 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
Per Halong, for Amoy, Mr. P. McMas-
ter, for Foochow, Mr. Davis.
Per Tibra, from Yokohama, Messrs
Tiegel, Takatzaka, Yamagata, Kinoshita,
and Le Bunetel, and 11 seamen.
Per Ava, from Shanghai, Messrs A.
Andre, Dammann, G. Lalcaos, Vigulor,
Ohn Cho, Le Hain, Craken, Satow, and
Lemeyer.
Per Gloucester, for Dunedin, N.Z., 1
European, and 121 Chinese.
Per Cheong Hock Kien, for Singapore and
Penang, 602 Chinese.
TO DEPART.
Per Spryngs, for Haiphong, 1 European
and 4 Chinese.
Per Chinkiang, for Shanghai, 80 Chinese.
Per Olympia, for Swatow, 10 Chinese.
Per Mount Washington, for Iloilo, 4
Europeans.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Mendaus, from Liverpool, &c.: For
Shanghai, Mr. B. Parks. For Hongkong,
Mr. Jones and 2 children, Mr. Alf. Sweet,
109 Chinese.
Per China, from Shanghai, Messrs Bald-
win, Esq., C. S. Whitmore, and 45
Chinese.
Per Norma, from Swatow, Mr. John
McLennan, and 160 Chinese.
Per Norden, from Saigon, 4 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
Per Halong, for Amoy, Mr. P. McMas-
ter, for Foochow, Mr. Davis.
Per Tibra, from Yokohama, Messrs
Tiegel, Takatzaka, Yamagata, Kinoshita,
and Le Bunetel, and 11 seamen.
Per Ava, from Shanghai, Messrs A.
Andre, Dammann, G. Lalcaos, Vigulor,
Ohn Cho, Le Hain, Craken, Satow, and
Lemeyer.
Per Gloucester, for Dunedin, N.Z., 1
European, and 121 Chinese.
Per Cheong Hock Kien, for Singapore and
Penang, 602 Chinese.
TO DEPART.
Per Spryngs, for Haiphong, 1 European
and 4 Chinese.
Per Chinkiang, for Shanghai, 80 Chinese.
Per Olympia, for Swatow, 10 Chinese.
Per Mount Washington, for Iloilo, 4
Europeans.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German steamer China reports:
Had light N.E. winds from port to port,
off Mendosa passed S. S. Yangtze.
The British steamer Mendaus reports:
Experienced moderate weather until ar-
riving at Singapore. From thence to
Paracels strong N. monsoon, and from
Paracels to port moderate weather.
The British steamer Norma reports:
Light Easterly winds and thick atmos-
phere.
The Danish steamer Norden reports:
Left Saigon on the 6th at 9.30 a.m., passed
Cape St. James at 2.15 p.m. Had strong
Northerly gales and high Easterly sea for
the first three days, from thence to port
fresh North and N.E. winds and high sea
to arrival.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For MANILA.—
Per barque FERDINAND, at 11.30
a.m., on Monday, the 18th inst.
For SHANGHAI.—
Per MENDLAUS, at 11.50 a.m., on
Monday, the 18th inst.
For COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY.—
Per SINGAPORE, at 11.30 a.m., on
Monday, the 18th inst. Mails will
also be closed for other ports of E.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tas-
mania, 8 cents rates.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—
Per CHINKIANG, at 1.30 p.m., on
Monday, the 18th inst.
For HAINAN AND HAIPHONG.—
Per CONQUEST, at 5 p.m., on Monday,
the 18th inst.
For SINGAPORE, PENANG & CAL-
CUTTA.—
Per ARATOON APCAR, at 2.30 p.m.,
on Thursday, the 18th inst.
Per PENGUIN, at 2.30 p.m., on Thurs-
day, the 18th inst.
For BANGKOK.—
Per DANUBE, at 5 p.m., on Thursday,
the 18th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet CITY OF
TOKYO, will be despatched on MON-
DAY, the 18th inst., with Mails for
Japan, San Francisco, the United
States, and London, which will be
closed as follows:—

2 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes.
2.30 P.M. Correspondence may be posted
on board the Packet with Late
Fee of 12 cents extra Postage
until
2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed.
Correspondence must be specially directed
for this route, and if not fully prepaid
will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c. can be posted for Canada,
the West Indies, and other places nam-
ed below, if sufficient American Stamps
are added to prepay them from San
Francisco to destination. American
Stamps are sold at this Office.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, January 8, 1877. ja15

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet GEELONG,
will be despatched with the Mails for
Europe, &c., on THURSDAY,
the 18th inst.
The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—
Wednesday, January 17th.—
5 a.m., Money Order Office closes.
6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night
Box, which remains open all night.
Thursday, January 18th.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.
10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.
10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with
Late Fee of 12 cents extra
Postage till
11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.
11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom
via Brindisi or to Singapore may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,
till
11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally
closed.
Hongkong, January 6, 1877. ja18

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet MEIKONG,
will be despatched on THURS-
DAY, the 25th instant, with
Mails to and through the United
Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles,
to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Gallo,
Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania,
Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion,
Mauritius, Suva, and Alexandria.
Letters may also be forwarded to INDIA
by this Packet, but can be paid only
as far as Ceylon. The postage to
Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters
should be marked "Ad to Gallo only";
they will go on from Gallo as unpaid.
The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—
Wednesday, 24th inst.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.
Thursday, 25th inst.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.
10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.
11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters.
11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom,
Saigon, or Singapore may be posted
on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents
extra postage, until
11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.
Hongkong, January 11, 1877. ja23

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, January 16:—
Goods per Penguin undelivered after this
date subject to rent.
WEDNESDAY, January 17:—
Daylight.—Yau leaves for Swatow,
Amoy and Foochow.
2 p.m.—Salvadora leaves for Manila.
THURSDAY, January 18:—
11 a.m.—Meeting of the Medical Mis-
sionary Society, at Messrs Olyphant &
Co.'s Office, Canton.
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.
3 p.m.—Arratoon Apcar leaves for Singa-
pore, Penang and Calcutta.
5 p.m.—Penguin leaves for Singapore,
Penang and Calcutta.
Alma leaves for London on or about this
date.
FRIDAY, January 19:—
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs
Lane, Crawford & Co.
Goods per Alma undelivered after Noon,
subject to rent and landing charges.
MONDAY, January 22:—
Noon.—Sale of Ground, Timber, &c., at
Vanchai.
2 p.m.—Sale of Books and Spirits, at Mr.
J. M. Armstrong's Sale Room.
THURSDAY, January 25:—
2 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the
H. O. & M. Steamboat Co., Limited,
at City Hall.
THURSDAY, February 1:—
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right
Reverend Bishop of Victoria.—The Rev. R.
Hayward Third, Colonial Chaplain. On the
First and Third Sundays in each Month:—
At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and
Celebration of the Holy Communion. On
the Second and Fourth Sundays in each
Month (and Fifth, if any).—Morning
Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On all
Sundays:—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and
Sermon. On all Holy Days:—At 8 a.m.,
celebration of the Holy Communion.

Military Service.—Rev. W. H. Baynes
M.A.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and
Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration
of Holy Communion every Sunday.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James
Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m.
Afternoon, 6 p.m.
ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.
W. H. Baynes, M.A. Service at 5 p.m. every
Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer
and Communion on the First Sunday in
each month at 11 a.m.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.—On Wed-
nesdays: at 6 p.m., Evening Prayer
(shortened form), and exposition of Scrip-
ture.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.
A. B. Hutcheson, and Rev. Lo San
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning
Prayer.—Litany, Ante-Communion,
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in
the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke,
every Sunday at half-past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

Noon.—Singapore leaves for Cooktown
and Sydney.

2 p.m.—Chinkiang leaves for Shanghai.
3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yoko-
hama and San Francisco.

Meeting.

6 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS

OF
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT
MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.
The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 7.40 p.m.

MARRIAGE.

At Nagasaki, Japan, on Tuesday, the
19th Dec. 1876, at H.B.M.'s Consulate, by
Marcus Flowers, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul,
and afterwards at the British Episcopal
Church, by the Rev. Herbert Maudslayi,
ALEXANDER WRIGHT to HELEN LOUISE,
eldest Daughter of the late Kenneth Ross
Mackenzie, Japan.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JAN. 13, 1877.

THE news received from Shanghai to-day
confirms the report, which has been lately
circulating in the Colony, that the China
Merchants' Steam Navigation Company
are about to buy up their rival the
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company.
A special meeting of the latter has been
called by advertisement for Monday next
to consider "an offer which has been
made to the Directors for the purchase of
the Company's real estate, floating prop-
erty, and plant, and to pass resolutions
in reference thereto." According to
native report in the settlement the pur-
chase money is two millions and a half
of taels, of which one million is to be paid
down. This will give the shareholders
their money back, plus a dividend of the
reserve fund, and make the shares worth
about Taels 120 each. The Courier very
aptly observes that, had anybody two
years ago expressed his belief that in two
years more the Shanghai Steam Naviga-
tion Company would have passed into
the hands of the Chinese, he would have
been looked on as a suitable individual
for admission into a lunatic asylum.
The Chinese are determined to have the
river traffic all to themselves, and with
the purchase of the Shanghai Steam
Navigation they will have it. Some
people assert that Li Hung-chang and
his colleagues are bent on driving the
foreigner out of the country, but that is
a task rather beyond their powers. The
demand for foreign goods in the country
will remain in spite of anything the
Chinese authorities will dare do to lessen
it, and so long as that demand exists,
and the carrying trade to and from
Europe is in the hands of foreigners,
European commercial houses will be
found in China. Probably, however, Li
thinks the present bargain may be made
a profitable one. Hitherto the China

Merchants' Steam Navigation Company
has been a losing concern; a short time
ago it was reported that Li had come
forward with Taels 400,000 to supply
the needs of the Company, and alto-
gether there can be no doubt the Chinese
authorities have found the enterprise a
heavy burden than otherwise. But
possibly Li thinks a monopoly of the
traffic will give a profitable turn to the
affair, and so far as it will enable the
rates of freightage to be raised he is
undoubtedly right. Opposition may
again have to be encountered, especially
if there is a chance of rival companies
being bought up. On the whole foreign-
ers cannot find much cause for congrat-
ulation on the event, nor do we think
China as yet in a position to take the
whole of her trade into her own hands,
and "run alone."

It is satisfactory to observe that some
attention is being paid at Peking to the
proceedings of the Canton native revenue
cruisers. The Peking Gazette of the
29th November contained a somewhat
singular memorial from the Censor
Hwang Hwai-shen, in the course of
which he asserted that members of the
criminal class had committed depreda-
tions of a piratical character whilst sail-
ing in the cruisers of the Maritime Custom
at Canton named the Tung Cheng,
Tung Hai and Tung Shen, under pre-
text of searching for smugglers, and
under cover of flags and uniforms which
they had been improperly allowed to
take out. It seems that this memorial
had been referred to the Canton authori-
ties for report, and the whole of a subse-
quent issue of the Gazette is occupied
with a reply from the Governor General
and Governor at Canton. Touching the
assertion that "persons of the criminal
class had been allowed to take out flags
and official badges for employment in
the Maritime Customs' preventive service
and commit piratical depredations under
one pretext and another," it is stated
that the junk of the preventive service
having been destroyed by the typhoon of
September 1874, the three junks just
referred to were procured. The flags
carried by these craft had characters
inscribed upon them declaring them to be
preventive cruisers of the Maritime
Customs of Kwangtung, and the uniforms
supplied were issued for the actual num-
ber of the searchers and crew on board.
No such abuse had occurred as that of
flags and uniforms being improperly
taken out, neither had any complaints
been lodged respecting piratical depreda-
tions on the part of the head men in
charge, the searchers, or the crew. It
was, however, within the limits of
possibility that fraudulent imitations
of the flags and uniforms employed
had been made use of by lawless
persons. In regard to one of the
military officers who was denounced
by the Censor, it is stated that he died
on the 23rd June, but it is requested
that this fact may not stand in the way
of the infliction of the punishment he
has deserved in order that a salutary
warning may be conveyed to others.
The rescript orders that the military
officer in question be exempted from
further proceedings, but another officer
denounced in to be stripped of official
rank, and stringent measures are also to
be taken for the capture of certain offend-
ers who remain at large. There can be
no doubt whatever that a large number
of abuses and crimes are carried on in the
neighbourhood of Canton either under the
guise of or by the native preventive
service. It is worthy of note that the
Censor who memorialises in this case is
the same who memorialised against the
resumption of gambling at Canton, and
which led to the removal of the late
Viceroy. The Censor is, we are told, a
native of Canton.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Pen-chau-hai from Chungchow passed
through the Harbour this morning.

The suit of Browns and Another versus
Alabor and Another, trial by Special Jury,
will come on for hearing at 10 a.m. on
Monday.

L. RONZEAU, Master of the French barque
Fidel, was summoned at the instance of
the Sergeant of the Water Police with having
no riding light on the night of the 12th, and
was fined \$1.

The Canton authorities have announced
that their seals of office will be closed for
the transaction of business from the 1st
February next to the morning of the 3rd
March, on account of the Chinese New Year.

The younger brother of the Tartar General
at Canton has been recently promoted to be
a Vice-president in the Board of War, and
great has been the rejoicing in the General's
household. Congratulations were pouring
in from the General's admirers.

The steamer Calabar has, we hear, been
temporarily detained by an accident. A
telegram was received at the Central Police
Station reporting that she had anchored off
Shat-ki-wah at 2 o'clock yesterday morning,
in consequence of some mishap to her
machinery. Men were of course immedi-
ately sent down to make the necessary re-
pairs, which we believe are trivial, and
although we have not yet heard that she
has proceeded, we presume that she re-
sumed her voyage soon afterwards.

In spite of the stringent measures adopted by
the Viceroy of Canton to put down gambling,
it nevertheless prospers, and there have been
until quite recently no less than some fifty
establishments in existence. This was
brought to the notice of the Viceroy, who at
once issued an order to close them up, and
caused a mark of a great default to be
recorded against the names of all the offi-
cials, civil and military, in whose jurisdic-
tion the gambling houses existed.

The new law limiting the number of pas-
sengers to be taken by each of the Canton
steamers has been strictly observed, and to
prevent any infringement of it, the Captains
of the different steamers have adopted the
system of issuing tickets on board to in-
tending passengers, only the limited number
being issued. The rush therefore to get
first on board is very great, and it is neces-
sary after the full complement of tickets has
been served out to close the gate of the
wharf to prevent the inroad of late arrivals.
The closing of the gate, however, causes
great inconvenience to post carriers, and
several bundles of our Chinese newspapers
for Canton could not be sent off for this
reason. The postman arrived at the gate
but could not gain admittance. Could not
the Steamboat Company devise some means
whereby post-carriers and obit-circles would
be admitted after the gate is closed to
ordinary passengers?

The China Merchants' Steam Navigation
Company bids fair to rival the huge foreign
steamer companies of England; and if we
are to believe that Li Hung Chang—who is,
of course, the great Director—is aiming at
the final supplanting, by this means, of
foreign influence on the Chinese seaboard,
there will be no lack of funds to carry out
his scheme. It was only the other day that
a steamer here (the Calabar) virtually passed
into the hands of this Company; and we
now learn that the negotiations referred
to in our leading columns (which for
some time past have been causing a
flutter in the share-market) to transfer
the entire fleet and plant of the S. S. N.
Co. to the China Merchants' have been con-
cluded. By this movement about a dozen
river steamers and some fine coasting vessels
pass into the possession of the native
Company, so that the latter assumes
dimensions which would have astonished
the residents of a former generation and be-
come a significant fact to those who now watch
the course of events in China. The terms,
we understand, are the payment of a lump
sum of two million Taels, half of the pur-
chase money to be paid within three
months, and the remaining half to be
spread over a term of five years. It is be-
lieved that the bargain money has actually
been paid down, and that the transaction is
so far as accomplished fact that the S. S. N.
shares have advanced to 96. There appears
to be little doubt that the affair is looked
upon as a "good thing" by the steamer-
owners, and it naturally occurs to one's
mind, how long a period will elapse ere the
remaining foreign-owned steamers on the
China Coast will be swallowed up by
Messrs Li, Tong-king-sing & Co.

The following is the order of Service at
St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 2nd Sun-
day after Epiphany, 14th January, 1877:—

January 14, 1877.

Perkins v. Pustau & Co., \$1,000.

His Lordship delivered the following judgment to-day:—

This is an action brought by the plaintiffs, the Captain of the American ship *Mountain Washington*, to recover from the defendants, Messrs Pustau & Co., a sum amounting in all, less to \$1,000 due to the owners, on a settlement of accounts. The defendants do not dispute that amount, but claim to retain it on the ground that an equal sum is due to them for commission, under the following circumstances. The ship was chartered by Messrs Pustau & Co.'s house in Hamburg, the Captain signing for the owner. One clause in the Charter Party runs thus: "The vessel to be consigned to Charterers' correspondents in Hongkong, paying them commission at 2½ per cent. on freight amount as per this Charter Party." In chartering the vessel *outward* in Hongkong, the Captain is bound to give "on equal terms charterers' correspondents the preference." The vessel arrived here on or about the 19th December, and the Captain reported her arrival at once to Messrs Pustau & Co.'s firm here. He says: "The afternoon after my arrival, I received a note from Messrs Ulysses & Co. informing me that the steamer in New York had chartered the vessel. Next day I informed Messrs Pustau & Co." The Captain seems to have had some doubts as to the correctness of the information, because when Mr. Pustau says they must get to work to get a charter he said, "he must wait as he could do nothing at present." Mr. Lankenau says that very favorable charters from the Philippine Islands to the United States of England were offered by him to the Captain. On December 26th the Captain telegraphs to his owners. On the 26th his answer is received "Ship chartered New York. Charter-party sent by mail of December lat." It is clear that the ship had been chartered at New York before she arrived at Hongkong. Messrs Pustau contend that this was ahead of the charter-party and that they are entitled to the commission. Their contention is that the meaning of the clause in the charter-party referred to is that if the ship was chartered *outwards* from Hongkong, being in Hongkong, then supposing that they provided a charter equally good with any other charter offered—the preference was to be given to them. The plaintiffs contend that the true meaning of the clause is that, if defendants were only to have the preference in case the charter-party was contracted in Hongkong; that, ~~this~~ charter-party was made in New York, and that the clause does not apply. It is for the Court to decide what the meaning of the clause is; it will bear either interpretation. It is admitted that if the ship had left Hongkong seeking that the commission would not be payable, or if she had left unable to obtain a cargo and had prospectively terminated the charter-party

The history of the past is an exemplification of this fact. Four enterprises have been started in this Colony on this principle. The Indo-Chinese Sugar Company, The Pier and Godowa Company, The Distillery Company and the Hotel Company. Of these four but one survives. The first, after withdrawing from circulation an enormous amount of capital all of which, with the exception of the Secretary's salary and Directors' fees, was expended out of the Colony, went out like the snuff of a candle leaving nothing behind for shareholders or unsecured creditors and not a very satisfactory amount for those secured. The second died in a similar manner as regards shareholders and creditors, but certainly left us the pier as a snuff, which is a very large snuff. The third, however, survives in measure the folly of its originators, and by the careful management of its last board of government succeeded in paying not only its secured creditors in full, but upwards of ten per cent of its unsecured liabilities. The shareholders, in the other case, lost everything. The four still survive, but its stock for years has been at from 50 to 60 per cent discount. I believe every one before indulging in any more of these expensive luxuries to think over carefully the history of those that have gone before, and to consider well whether any new propositions contain

(Courier)
A certain amount of interest was excited on the bünd this morning (Jan. 5th) by the exposure of Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons and Co.'s club-house in front of the house decorated with the pannel necklaces. H. waste were being assiduously ministered

The prisoners from first to last maintained that the messengers of the Maharajah of Johore who came to them in the jungle and induced them to go to Johore—promised that their lives should be safe; that they should not be prosecuted; or imprisoned; or transported to Bombay or any other place. That if it had not been for those promises they would not have surrendered—and it would have been nearly impossible for the English to have arrested them. The defence also was that the man Siptumum who was hanged some months ago for the murder of Mr. Birch stated to Maharajah Lela that he had the authority of Sultan Abdullah for whom he had done. This story was not believed by the Judges. It is strange that Siptumum himself never stated so to any of the persons about him after his capture or during his trial.

found never compete with those on the Yang-tse-kyang. Indeed, no one in his senses would dream of the commerce of the Yang-tse-kyang being diverted from the navigable channels of that river to the Arkay-wei. With the people of this district at hand, that which was of little use to those at the western ports, like Rangoon wants, and the British have sought to attract the commerce of the intermediate country, from Yunnan westward or southward. I say then that Sir T. Wade failed just where he ought to have succeeded from a western point of view; that the opening out of the Yang-tse-kyang eastward was a long a certainty; and that there would only be a fair race for trade with other nations; but the opening out of the trade on the west bank of the Yang tse-kyang above Yunnanfoc was purely a matter of diplomacy, urgent and pressing, as a matter in which we have a conspicuous rival, if not a dangerous adversary. The auspicious moment to strike the right nail on the head, it is feared, been allowed to pass, Sir T. Wade missed his opportunity, and his failure has thereby sacrificed the interests not only of Rangoon, but has failed to earn the approbation of all far-sighted Englishmen. No doubt, a hundred excuses can be made for a man of Sir Thomas Wade's experience would be a poor diplomatist, if he could not, acquainted as he must be with the intrigues which prevail in the Flowering Land, prove to excess that he was helpless; or that he was even wise in his generation, but there are others who must deplore the

that the people cannot afford to buy, and, their ragged appearance is owing not so much to poverty as to the price of the goods being beyond their means. There would be an immense sale if only Manchester goods could be cheaply conveyed. Matches even have not penetrated so far, and the people envy me the possession of them. Watches are badly wanted by the rich classes; and there is great eagerness to know the price of most of my foreign productions. Cutlery and ordinary crockery excite admiration, and almost anything foreign would speedily entice buyers, if I may judge by the high appreciation and unfeigned coveting displayed by the few who examined my possessions." So much for the opening of a market for imported articles. Of the products of the country available in exchange, we know from other sources that a great variety is obtainable; and moreover the products could be indefinitely increased by the industry of the people stimulated by the English trade enterprise. Both Sir Rutherford Alcock and Dr Anderson, whom he has met, and to be strongly impressed with the idea that the Chinese had a suspicious jealousy of an intention arising from the friendly intercourse which arose between the Panthay Governor of Moumein and Colonel Gladen; but since the Imperial Government has swept the Panthays away, such an idea could not now have much weight with the Court of Peking. So far as the feelings of the Chinese Government are concerned with reference to the Panthays, it may be assumed that suspicions have been considerably rubbed off, and the successful and peaceable progress of Mr Grosvenor's party and the small military demonstration from Bhamo, cannot but have had a good effect, and the issue at any rate has now shown that when the Celestials choose they can have a British officer escorted in security through the length and breadth of the empire. The main difficulties which remain to be overcome, then, are the physical conditions of the road from Bhamo to Yunnan, and the predatory inclinations of the Kachyens. As it is not too much to say that the better acquainted we become with the route, and the more the Chinese become acquainted with us, the sooner all these difficulties on all sides will disappear; and a better beginning could not be made than by the march of the first British Consul from Bhamo to Yunnan. What Lord Lytton will do in the matter remains to be seen.

Baker, Capt. F. J., Junior Army and
Navy Club, London.
Barre, F., 82, Heath Street, Poplar,
London.
Bernard, Edward, Granville Bay, Grenada,
West Indies.
Bollens, L. Holl Reich, 10, Hamburg
Campbell, Miss A., 3, Duncan Street,
Edinburgh.
Casey, M., Bridge Street, Partick, near
Glasgow.
Corradine, W., 86, Walker Street,
Poplar, London.
Ernest H. Jee Syd, Alexandria.
Evans, Revd. W. M., Aburyatwich,
South Wales.
Fox, John, Arnamide, Cumberland.
Gabaretta, Vincent, Alexandria, Egypt.
Heahon, Louis, 48, Batts Street, St.
Georges, London.
Ling, A., Maxwelltown, Dundee, Scot-
land.
Maurice, Mrs. J., La Reine, Bou-
logne, France.
Manna, Miss R., 159 B, Yokohama.
McDonald, R. G., Gillingham, Dorset.
McDonald, Alex. J., Canton Street,
Poplar, London.
Moore, J. S. A., Maiden Lane, New
York, (Registered Sample).
Palmer, Mrs., 16, Grundy Street,
Poplar, London.
Read, J., Henton, Devon, (Sample).

Sailing Vessels.
 Carricks, Albert Victor.
 Chinaman, C. R. Blahop.
 Hope,
At Liverpool.
 Stantor (str.) Olysan (str.)
 Patroclus (str.)
At Glasgow.
 Leodoun Castle (str.)

Portfolio.

THE NOBLE NATURE.

It is not growing like a tree
In bulk, doth make Man better be;
Or standing long, an oak, three hundred
years,
To fall a log at last, dry, bald and sore.
A lily of a day,
In fairer far in May,
Although it fall and die that night—
It was the plant and flower of Light,
In small proportions we just beauties see;
And in short measures life may perfect be.
—Ben Johnson.

NIGHTFALL.

Alone I stand;
On either hand
In gathering gloom stretch sea and land;
Beneath my feet,
With ceaseless beat,
The waters murmur low and sweet.
Now fast, now slow,
The south wind blows,
And softly whinner breathing low;
With gentle grace
They kiss my face,
Or fold me in their cool embrace.
Where one pale star,
O'er waters far,
Droops down to touch the harbour bar,
A faint light gleams,
A light that seems
To grow and grow till Nature seems
With mellow haze;
Add to my gaze
Comes proudly rising, with its rays
No longer dim,
The moon; its rim
In splendour glides the billowy brim.
I watch it gain
The heavenly plain;
Behind it trails a starry train,
While low and sweet
The waves beat
Their murmuring music at my feet.
The sacred ground;
A soul profound
Comes o'er my soul. I hear no sound
Save at my feet
The ceaseless beat
Of waters murmuring low and sweet.
—W. W. Ellsworth.

This ought to be our endeavour—to
conquer ourselves and daily to grow stronger
and to make a further growth in holiness.
—Thomas a Kempis.

Empty hours, empty hands, empty
companions, empty words, empty hearts, draw
in evil spirits as a vacuum draws in air.
To be occupied with good is the best
defence against the inroads of evil.

Consider what heavy responsibility lies
upon you in your youth, to determine,
among realities, by what you will be
delighted, and among imaginations, by
whom you will be led.

As we are nearing the grave, it should be
with accumulated sweetness and dignity,
and generous allowance for the foibles of
youth, the failures of the unfortunate, and
the failings of the tempted.

In the life of every ambitious and rising
man there is an idea of increasing power,
but power implies responsibility; the use
of power a greater one. In the hands
of the good and true it is a blessing; in the
hands of the evil, a curse. As the tastes and talents, as
the preferences and adaptations of men are
developed, they delight the more in their
favoured resources. Men seem to themselves
able to do almost anything. Having met
with no reverse, or with only slight disap-
pointments, and having strong faith in
themselves, in their plans, and anticipations,
they stretch themselves to great and hope-
ful efforts. Here are grounds for rejoicing.
But there are also reasons, strong and
urgent, for a sense of responsibility that
chastens pride, regulates ambition, and
puts a check rein on strong-headedness.
Every gift brings its responsibility. Every
privilege imposes a duty; and in the per-
formance of duty is the highest and best
reward. It matters little what are our ac-
complishments, what our talents or accom-
plishments, what is the ancestral blood,
or whether we are rich or poor; the main
point is, do we know the ground of our
rejoicings to be true, and the fact of our
responsibility to be mandatory? Privilege
and duty are twins. The one may be en-
joyed; the other should be obeyed. A
proper recognition of both makes manhood
noble and strong, good and useful.

Hurry.—Hurry is one of the defects of
many workers of today. There is a nervous
restlessness or a hurried eagerness that
unfits for the best and truest labor. Hurry
generally means worry. It is a sign of
weakness and self-distrust. It is usually
the dawning of an hour who hurries in the
next hour, in order to make up for lost time.
—A writer says: "A man of first rate
business talents, one who always looks so
calm and tranquil, that it makes one's self
feel cool on a hot summer's day to look at
him, once told me that he had never been
in a hurry, but once, and that was for an
entire fortnight at the commencement of
his career. He nearly killed him; he spoiled
everything he touched; he was always
breathless and harassed, and miserable;
but it did him good for life; he resolved
never again to be in a hurry, and never
was no, not once, that he could remember.
—Spring twenty-five years' practice."—There
are times when one must work under
some pressure—say, a good deal, but if
one is sure of one's plan and aim, there is
an absence of hurriedness. Begin in time,
work faithfully, and you can work calmly
and effectively without over-working.

AFFAIRS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople, Nov. 7.
The last Grand Vizier is on his last legs.
Not only the Sultan but the people in
general have come at last to understand that
the centralization of all power in the hands
of one man clogs the administrative machine
in a fashion which is ruinous to the country.
This fact has been brought into prominence
by the advent of the liberal Sultan. During
the first part of the reign of Abdul Aziz,
while Fud and A'ali together governed the
Sultan and the country, the defect was not
perceived for, while A'ali handled the work
of diplomacy with finished skill, the genuine
enthusiasm of the visionary and poetic Fud
infected the public mind, and led it to believe
that his reign of reforms was what his
own imagination pictured it. When poor
Fud died and A'ali was left alone he was
obliged to hold all in his own hand, not so
much from a love of power, although he

did love power, but because there was no
man whose mind or morality he could trust.
A half-mad Sultan on the one hand, and a
set of men about him all more or less in-
volved in palace intrigues to overthrow him
and take his place on the other, he could
only maintain the machine in gear by keep-
ing the whole command of it in his own
hand. Even with such a Sadr-Azam as
A'ali, whose deficiency in administrative
capacity was no less remarkable than his
diplomatic genius, the chariot-wheels of
public business dragged heavily under this
system. But when A'ali died and novice
after novice was set up in office with no
notion in his head beyond that of undoing
the work of his predecessor, the evil became
unbearable. The dummies set up in the
different Ministries held office only in virtue
of their dummyness, and "je m'informerai
de la volonté de Son Altesse" has been and
now is the only answer that any head of a
department has power to give upon any
question, however trifling, connected with
public business. The absolute clogging of
machinery may be prevented if "Son Altesse"
happens to be Talleyrand, Colbert, Napoleon,
Cavour, and the angel Gabriel rolled into
one; but when the Grand Vizier is a man
who has a high reputation for having done
nothing all his life, who is utterly worn
out with doing that, and who has no
stereotyped answer to every application,
"Ce n'est pas le moment," everything, of
course, comes to a deadlock. We are so
patient here, however, that we should have
borne long even with such a state of affairs
as this. But the palace is growing very
impatient under it. The Sultan is irritated
at the complaints which reach him, and
takes the Grand Vizier to task, and fre-
quently asks what all the other Ministers
are about. The Grand Vizier replies, "They
take their orders from me," and tenders his
resignation. The Sultan replies, "I shall
not accept your resignation, but I desire that
the work of public business be distributed as
it is in other European countries; and, look
you," said his Majesty the other day "if
you and I between us cannot manage to
bring up this country to the level of
European civilization we had better go at
once and tend camels in the deserts of Arabia
as our forefathers did, for that's what it will
come to sooner or later."

There is a very great change in the tone
and style of the palace since the accession of
Abdul Hamid. The eunuchs that lounged
by hundreds about the doors have dis-
appeared, the two famous dwarfs are gone,
the personnel of the palace has all been
organized, useless hangers-on dismissed, and
a scale of pay instituted which gives a fair
remuneration for a fixed duty. The stables
have been put in order, and everything is
quiet, orderly and moderate in the Imperial
household. The Sultan is not a man of
much instruction, measured by the European
standard, but he is not ignorant or pre-
judiced or fanatical. He has forbidden those
about him to continue the servile etiquette
of the past; the slavish acquiescence, the
obsequiousness, the crawling and prostrations—
all these are done away with; and the
Sultan requires that those who approach
him shall do so with a proper measure of
deference and respect, but with figure erect
and eyes neither averted nor cast down.
Abdul Hamid has great faith in Englishmen
and all that is English, and the men about
him have been chosen to a great extent in
view of their kindred sympathies. Mahmoud
Damat Pasha, the Grand Marshal, is
thoroughly English in his sentiments. Said
Pasha, the Deputy Grand Marshal, is almost
more of an Englishman than a Turk; he
speaks English as an Englishman and his
habit of mind is English. The physician of
the Imperial household too, Dr. Temple, is
an Englishman. The Sultan is resolved to
abolish the office of Grand Vizier, and as
soon as he releases the present man from
office the Cabinet will be so constructed that
every member of it shall bear his share
of work and responsibility, and the age of
ministerial dummies will be brought to a
close. What I have told you about the
Sultan is not matter thrown at my head, as
the stupid puff about Abdul Aziz's charities
and good deeds used to be; I learn it by
seeing with my own eyes how things are
going. What I say, then, is that, with a
people so capable of adapting themselves to
the suggestions of English influence, with a
Sultan so obviously predisposed in favour of
England and of all that England respects
and admires, it will be a very hard matter
if we cannot succeed in establishing such a
useful and effective influence in this country
as shall neutralize the cancerous intrigues of
Russia and brace the Empire to solidity. A
strong and a cohesive Turkey means less a
barrier against Russian aggression than it
means Peace, and we may have a strong and
a cohesive Turkey yet. A cementing in-
fluence is required, and England can supply
that influence. It has been withdrawn ever
since the Crimean war, and the mangling
influence of Russia has been suffered to
replace it and to work its worst. But now
everything tends to invite that influence into
new action, and the materials upon which it
is asked to work are promising. As people
at home come to look a little more closely
into matters here they will perceive that the
political elements of Eastern Europe are far
from being in that condition of ferment
which agitators describe. The whole dis-
turbance is artificial. The elements, left to
themselves, would work out the changes
needful for them by the peaceful process of
organic development; and surely we should
do what we can to help the process, and not
to baffle it. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A REMARKABLE JOURNEY.

Dr. Waters, of the Bombay army, has
done a bold adventurous deed which entitles
him to rank as a celebrated rider only second
to Mr. MacGahan and Captain Burnaby,
the heroes of two equally remarkable journeys
to Khiva. Dr. Waters while stationed at
Bashire, obtained three months' leave, and
he resolved to use it in the usual manner by
visiting England, but he determined to vary
the monotonous record of other travellers
homewards by going overland all the way
across Persia, Russia, and the Continent,
until he reached the shores opposite our
"tight little island." He rode first of all
through Persia to the borders of the Caspian
—a distance of nearly 1,000 miles—in 14
days; thus making an average rate of pro-
gress amounting to 70 miles a day. The
work was made one of enormous difficulty
by the wretched state of the roads, which
were so bad in some places that only 28
miles a day could be accomplished; but as
an example of his method of making up for
lost time, it may be mentioned that on one
day, as he drew near to the Caspian, he
covered 150 miles, and followed that up on
the next day by a journey of 100 miles. Once
in the Caspian, his progress was made easier.
He rode to Baku, thence to Astrakhan, and
from there to Czerterov on the Volga;
where he took train to Warsaw, and since

wards went by Berlin to Calais and London.
After a short sojourn in this country, he
started back on a journey no less adven-
turous. He went first to Alexandria, from
there to Beyrout, and on to Damascus, from
which point he struck out, still riding, on a
route which had only been attempted by two
Europeans before him—A. A. straight across
the great Syrian Desert to Bagdad, after
which his return to Bashire was compara-
tively easy, completing this extraordinary
journey within three months, from which a
month spent in England has to be deducted.
One of the most astonishing circumstances
about the feat is the smallness of the cost of
the westward journey. The whole outlay
from Bashire to England, including, Dr.
Waters says, a liberal margin for incidental
expenses, did not exceed £20. The cost of
travelling between the same points by sea is
given as £100—that is, £200 from Bashire
to Bombay, and £250 from Bombay to
England and Brindisi. The route of Dr.
Waters has therefore an economical advan-
tage; but that, he says, is nothing compared
with the charming novelty, the varying
beauty, and the historical and political in-
terest of the journey across Persia, and
thence by the Caspian to the banks of the
Volga.

THE NATIVE PRESS OF INDIA ON
THE "SITUATION."

A correspondent sends us the following
translation from a leading Guzerati news-
paper (the *Surya Prakash*) relating to the
position of England with regard to the
Eastern Question, as a specimen of what
the independent class of natives in Bombay
think on the matter. "It may interest
your readers," he says, "to know the
feeling of the Indian uncensored press.
There are here one or two curious mistakes
in history, but the tone and purpose of
the article show how strongly the Mahom-
medan population of Western India sym-
patizes with the Turkish position and England's
relations to it—as indeed has been shown
by the large meetings in Bombay, Lahore,
Delhi, &c.—a fact that it would be well if
the pro-Russian writers in the *Times*, &c.,
would keep a little more in view."

In a civilized country like Europe the
time has now arrived when the trumpet of
war is being blown from land to land.
Those who advise that England should not
interpose in this Turkish war are verily
England's worst enemies. Do not these
advisers know that England's great renown
is a consequence of this complicated ques-
tion? They foolishly fear that if England
were to meet the three Empires in battle
she would be defeated. It is inexplicable
why they underrate the power and means
at England's command. The personal
history rather than more than a mere
will prove satisfactorily that the English
with small armies have defeated whole hosts
of the enemy. What have they forgotten
their history? Is the renown of Marl-
borough and Wellington in the Crimea,
Black(e) and Nelson in the Turkish war,
of no account? O Britons! have you for-
gotten the deeds of your ancestors? When
the Great Napoleon tried to conquer
Hindostan who had the courage to frustrate
him? Consider how small a number of
men suppressed the awful Mutiny. In
consequence of England's inactivity, as
time goes on, Russia grows more powerful
by day and threatens her. But why
should England be afraid? Russia thinks
that England is weak. What! Twenty
years ago did not England defeat Russia?
Russia must not be allowed to come farther
south. If Russia should swallow up
Turkey and the English nation sit with
closed eyes and dumb mouth, Russia will
take everything. As Russia is now thinking
of seizing Turkey, so some day she will
think of seizing England. O you happy
and brave sons of England, take warning,
and be careful to preserve the rights of
your ancestors. The permission which
England has given Russia to bring her fleet
into the Black Sea is looked upon by the
eyes of the whole world as an act of sub-
mission and weakness. Mr. Gladstone is
the cause. He has blunted their sharpness
and made it appear as if they had no
courage. England ought to be alive to
this depreciation of her courage and valour
in the eyes of the world. Though Russia,
Austria, and Germany be united, still En-
gland ought boldly to assert that she will
not allow the partition of Turkey like
Poland was into three parts in 1790.

THE SUPPLY OF AND DEMAND FOR
AMERICAN SILVER.

A San Francisco correspondent of the
Times gives, in a very valuable letter, much
information as to the present state of the
silver trade there:—
First—this correspondent confirms the
fact that no large supplies of silver
have been sent from the new mines to the
great silver markets of the world, and he
gives the reason: the supply from those
mines has been overrated. Dr. Linderman
estimated the annual produce of silver in
the United States at 50,000,000 dollars; but
it is now estimated at only 25,000,000 dollars.
Upon the actual accounts up to the end of
September, the quantity of the domestic
supply of silver in America is large. The
Secretary of the Treasury, it is said, has
still to meet the requirements of the
present law, to buy 20,000,000 dollars of
2,000,000 dollars a month for ten months,
which is 4ths of the total production in the
United States for the same period. Thirdly
—the profit in exporting silver from the
places where it is not depreciated, and
therefore comparatively dear, is very
large. The *Times* correspondent says, "I
will illustrate the large profits that were
for a brief time obtainable by the figures
of an actual shipment of silver made by
the agent of a China bank here about July
12, just immediately after a sale of Council
drafts in London at the lowest rates at
which sales were made:—

400,000 ozs., 998 fine silver, at 28 per cent. discount,...	897,415 dols., gold.
Paid for by tele- graphic transfer on London at 54 1/2 per dollar,.....	2,80,724 10 0

Our return in Shanghai.
Canton teels, weight
881 1/2, sold at
111 1/4 taels =
888,887 68 Shang-
hai teels—invest-
ment in six months
bills on London,
at 52 1/2,.....

2,80,724 10 0
"About 1,200,000 have to be deducted for
profit in London, leaving a balance of
interest & brokerage of about 25,000,000.
Further more than 50 per cent. Such
large profits as this were only temporary,
but they show the way in which an extra

supply of silver is taken off the mining
markets, and diffused through the world.
All these facts together show that the
price of silver was at one time most unduly
depressed in this country. The supply is
much smaller and the demand much larger
than was then generally thought. Even
yet, however, the information is too small
to enable us to form an absolutely conclusive
judgment as to what on an average the
gold price of silver is likely to be; in all
likelihood it will be very much higher than
was popularly believed some time since.

COL. GORDON ON THE UPPER NILE.

Our readers will, doubtless, remember
that last spring Signor Gessi performed a
hazardous feat in journey, which he circum-
navigated Lake Albert Nyanza, being, we
believe, the first European to enter it from
the Nile. Since then Col. Gordon, who—as
we hinted some time back was likely to be
the case—is now on his way home, has
ascended to the lake in the small steamer
Khedive, and has furnished to the Royal
Geographical Society the following inter-
esting though brief account of his expedi-
tion:—

At the distance of about twenty miles to
the south of Duffell the river begins to
widen out, and the current becomes there-
fore less rapid; and from that point to
Magungo the river is nothing more than a
porch of Lake Albert. The current is
very slow, not more than half a mile per
hour; the bed is wide, sometimes as much
as two or three marine miles, and it is filled
with islands of papyrus. The banks of the
river are fringed with papyrus, and are
difficult of approach. The country is very
populous—much more so than any other
portion of Africa that I have seen, and the
natives are well-disposed. They were
greatly astonished at the sight of the steam-
boat. The banana cultivation is met with
at a distance of forty miles to the south of
Duffell, and it continues on south for twenty
miles, when it ceases, and is not met with
again until the lake is neared, when it
reappears. I do not know the cause of the
interruption in the banana cultivation. At
the distance of fifty miles to the south of
Duffell the natives wear each a small; farther
on they clothe themselves with the bark of
a tree. I believe that living Rastahabé
as a native, and describing a circle with a
radius reaching to Fashoda, that circle
would include all the tribes that go entirely
naked; a zone outside that would contain
the tribes who fully clothe themselves. I
have not seen the branch which leaves the
Nile and flows to the north-west, according
to Mr. Gessi; having troops with me I could
not delay my voyage to make close exami-
nations of the country, but I do not doubt
of its existence. I have found Sir Samuel
Baker's map quite correct for the northern
portion of the lake. The mouth of the
Victoria Nile is very difficult to find, the
whole coast being sown with papyrus
islands; there are thousands of them, and
one can hardly say where the lake ends
and where the river begins. There is no
current, and the water is shallow. One can
hardly conceive the number of villages
(zeribahs) which exist on the left bank of
the river. In this it resembles the Shilluk
country in former days. The lake has a
sad and deserted appearance, and the
country around is very uninteresting.

DECK CARGO.

(*Mitchell's Maritime Register.*)

In the side note to Section 23 of the
Merchant Shipping Act are the words—
"Space occupied by deck cargo to be liable
to dues." If the same language had been
repeated in the body of the clause, every
one connected with Shipping affairs would
have understood its meaning; for cargo is
the lading of a ship on which freight is
paid, or goods of a Mercantile character
placed on board to fill up the hold, or for-
warded as a commercial venture. The sec-
tion enacts that if any ship, British or
foreign, other than Home Trade ships as
defined by the Act of 1864, carries as deck
cargo—that is to say, in any uncovered
space on deck, or in any covered spaces
not included in the cubical contents form-
ing the ship's registered tonnage—timber,
stores, or goods, all dues on the ship's
tonnage shall be payable as if there were
added to the ship's registered tonnage the
tonnage of the space occupied by such
goods. In the marginal note, as also in
the section, the phrase "deck cargo" is
used; but in the latter it is qualified by
the definition of "timber, stores, or other
goods." We know what construction to
put upon the term "timber," but why
"timber" should be mentioned specifically,
and nothing else, it is difficult to divine
upon considering the strange wording of
the clause. Deals, battens, and boards are
not classed as timber, although designated
as wood goods. Had timber and stores
alone been inserted, it would have left
light wood goods. All articles, however,
that are bought or sold by Merchants and
Traders, including furniture, come under
the head of "goods," and it would be
rather difficult to claim an exemption under
this generic term of anything of a movable
description. The second paragraph of Sec-
tion 23 of the Act of 1876 drops all refer-
ence to "timber and stores." It is evident
that the person who drew up the clause
was neither a Merchant, a Shipowner, a
Shipbroker, a Stevedore, nor a Nautical
man. Had he been conversant with Ship-
ping matters, he would have worded his
expressions in a more practical manner.
When the Bill was before Parliament we
gave several judicious illustrations of the
probable working of the deck space mea-
surement. Is a cow, we asked, carried on
board an emigrant ship for the sake of its
milk, "stores or goods"? Does a goat
come within the category? Is a kennel
with a dog in it a closed-in space with
goods or stores inside? If a passenger is
allowed to take birds, cats, or a monkey in
a cage on deck, is the space they occupy to
be measured for tonnage? The Admiralty
Court has, for certain purposes, held that
such are necessary, and that, per contra,
necessaries are stores. What may or may
not be necessary for a ship it is not always
easy to define. We cannot, however, rose
the 23rd Section of the Act in this literal
sense. We have contended, and still do so,
that the spirit of the law would be com-
plied with by excluding from the measure-
ment any unregistered space solely occupied
by cattle, sheep, pigs, fowls, or geese that
may be eaten during the voyage. They are
not "cargo," nor are they "stores," such
as paint, buckets, ropes, canvas, sails,
blocks, and other articles. Tar formerly
took up much space among stores; but it
is now superseded by the introduction of
wire rigging. The *Shipping and Mercantile
Gazette* was lately asked whether a Ship-
owner could appeal to a Court of Survey

on the question of measuring sheep pens,
and the inquiry was told that the Ship-
owner's only remedy, short of taking a case
before a Supreme Court, was to represent
the matter to the Board of Trade. An open
structure on deck, though made of timber
or wood goods, even though it is permanent,
is not "cargo." The timber of which it is
composed is not cargo, although when
animals are carried in the enclosure for
hire the space would be liable to taxation.
Open spaces on deck are excluded from
measurement for tonnage by Section 21 of
the Act of 1854. A tale is told of a Sur-
veyor who insisted upon a Master filling
Form 71 issued by the Board of Trade,
because the ship carried a hen-coop, in
which there had been poultry. The Master
said the fowls had long been diseased, and
he could not comprehend why he had to
be made to pay 10s. measuring fee on an
empty coop, besides the additional Tonnage
Dues; but the Surveyor declared that his
interpretation of the law was the correct
one, for the fowl-house came under the
head of "stores." We are pleased to find,
however, that the Board of Trade have
settled this unnatural construction of the
Act in what must be deemed a common
sense manner. From a correspondence
before us, we learn that on the 6th instant,
the Acting Principal Surveying Officer at
the St. Katharine Dock-house called upon
Messrs Bullard, King & Co. to subscribe to
the usual document with respect to deck
spaces. As all the cargo of their ship, the
Gringa, had been stowed under hatches,
they were surprised at the application, and,
in answer to a letter, were informed that the
"cargo" was a pig-house, which had to be
measured and the fee paid. Messrs Bullard,
King & Co., not feeling satisfied with what
they deemed the straining of the pro-
visions of the Statute, addressed Sir Charles
Adderley, the President of the Board of
Trade, and laid the facts before him. They
did not believe in the legality of their hav-
ing to contribute to increased Light, Dock,
and Harbour Dues, on a space set apart for
two pigs; for the alleged "house" was
merely a few boards knocked together, and
not worth the surveying fee charged on the
occasion. On the 21st instant, Messrs.
Bullard, King and Co. were acquainted
that instructions had been issued by the
Board of Trade, "that live stock carried
on deck for consumption on board shall
be exempted from measurement in future."

This is a satisfactory settlement of the
question so far as the operation of the Act
is concerned. Had the pigs, as they are in
some ships, been left to run about the deck,
or placed between the booms amidships, or
housed at times in a boat, it is possible a
zealous Surveyor, if the porkers were car-
ried as cargo, would have measured in all
the upper deck from the level of the
animal's heads, or the entire boat or space
in which they might be occasionally stowed.
Surveyors are ordered to measure "the
highest point reached by the cargo." A
straight line from a giraffe's head to either
end of the cage would make the contents
cubic above 1,000 feet. The Act is silent as
to whether an animal may take exercise on
the deck without rendering the Shipowner
liable to have all the space, or a ring-fence,
measured in. We have read of elephants
being allowed to take their daily rounds on
deck, and if, therefore, Surveyors are to
run an imaginary line from end to end of
the vessel from the "highest point" of the
cargo, the tonnage tax will be very heavy.
The Act has not yet got into working order,
and until some experience is gained, and
the Board of Trade define the duties of their
Officers, we shall probably hear of forced
constructions of what constitutes deck spaces.

CATCHING RATS BY STEAM.

(*American Paper.*)

It was in the Summer of 1869, on board
the steamer *Chester Ashley*, that we were
laid up on account of low water on the
Arkansas River. The boat had become so
overrun with rats that we were in danger
of having the whole freight list to pay for.
Our cargo consisted almost entirely of bacon
and flour, and they had perforated this in
every direction. As a last experiment to
get rid of them, we had the entire load
carried ashore, and then commenced a
grand rat hunt. The animals all took to
the hold, and among her innumerable salt
boxes and under the dunnage found shelter,
but that few could be dislodged and killed.
It was in this emergency that the genius of
the chief engineer shone forth with dazzling
brilliance.

Let's, said he, "turn steam into the
hold and run 'em out."
This being agreed upon, while he was
raising steam in the nigger boiler, the rest
of us went around stopping up their places
of egress, and stopped them all except one
hole which came through the deck a few
feet from the ice chests. The ice chest was
a favorite resort of the old rodents, for in
it was kept the delicacies of the table.
Pies, fruit, and choice cakes were always
there. I suppose the rats looked on this
place as a sort of free Saratoga. At all
events they would put in a few hours of
every night there, and this might represent
their seasons.

This ice chest was about eight feet
square, with the opening on top—that is
our opening; the rats had thence to the
back close down to deck. This we also left
open, and this arrangement left the rats
only one hiding place on the main deck.
Steam being now ready, and a cock
opened to admit it into the hold, I took my
station where I could see the "varmints"
as they called them from their untimely cov-
er to one they thought more promising, and
it was a study for a saw-mill man. As the
steam filled the hold, they commenced their
line of march. First came a venerable
looking old chap, on whose head the frosts
of many Winters had settled. He passed
along with a measured gait, slowly moving
his head from side to side as though he
said, "Boys, I'm afraid you've got us this
time," and he seemed to be astonished that
no missiles were hurled after him, but he
was allowed to enter the ice chest unharm-
ed. During the march another—not a sister
—kept his head out of the deck hole,
watched his progress, and when he saw him
safely housed, out he came, too, and made
the march unmolested. This seemed all
they waited for, they then poured out
in one unbroken stream, and they were all
there—

The wife whose babe first smiled that day
The fair fond bride of yester eve;
The aged sire, the matron grey.

And all the young bucks just kept coming
until I thought they had some way of get-
ting from the ice chest to the hold again,
and were keeping up an unbroken circle.
But at length there happened breaks in the
procession, then these breaks became more
frequent and of greater duration, and after
a while they came in single individuals and

in more of a hurry, for the hold was hot,
and later they came slower and had less
haste on them, and the last one looked sick
didn't seem to care whether he got any
where or not, and as he passed no he cast
a look of holy scorn and holy sadness, as if
to say, "You fellows think you're smart;
you ought to be ashamed," and, to tell the
truth, I was. I felt the same impulse to
save its life that actuated Pookahontas on a
historical occasion, and from an association
of ideas I named the rat John Smith.

And now they were all in the chest and
the hole plugged. We called a council of
war as to the best way to finish them. The
engineer wanted to carry out his design
and turn the steam off them and cook them
alive; but the old man wanted some fun;
he had a couple of imported Scotch terriers,
full blood and long hair, and here was just
such a chance to try their mettle, and here he
had yearned for, "So he raised the lid on
top, dropped them in, and closed the door
with the remark, "Go for 'em, boys." Then
he looked at this watch.

They must have won "for 'em," for
the sounds that followed were a mixture
of yelps, howls, and tiny squeaks,
mingled with a rattling, surging sound,
as though the life within was com-
bined and trying to knock out first
one end of the chest and then the other.
The old man would sing at intervals: "Go
for 'em, boys!" Then he would wink at
us, shut one eye, double himself half up,
and raise his right leg as though he was in
an ecstasy of enjoyment.

At length all inside became quiet, and he
looked at his watch again. Sixteen and a
half minutes, said he. "Now, men, let us
turn the chest over and count the rats,
for I bet there's not a rat left but the
spots off of all former records."

We turned it over, the lid flew open, and
a whole flood of rats came pouring out like
bees from an upturned hive.

We had to clear the track until they all
escaped, and when we looked in the box
those dogs were in more places than ever
dogs not met in the sausage were before.
They looked though they had been dead
a month, and only one solitary rat kept
them company—and it was John Smith.

SUMMER BEVERAGES.

Writing on summer beverages, the *Colo-
nialist's Guide* says:—In the matter of tea,
Australians have to plead to being the
heaviest drinkers upon record. We doubt
whether the Chinese themselves drink tea to
the same extent as Australians—the Chinese
in this country are nowhere in comparison
with hushmen as tea imbibers. To many
this may seem a blameworthy, if not quite
as bad as the drinking of alcoholic liquors.
We cannot subscribe to that doctrine,
although admitting that tea in its natural
state is by no means the innocent beverage
that many persons believe it. But tea well
sweetened with sugar is a very different
article. It is then not only a beverage but
a substantial food, as many a way-farer can
and will testify for ages to come. Until
something still wanted as a beverage, in the
place of beer, is discovered, we know of
nothing better than tea. One reason for the
known stimulating effect of tea is that it is
usually taken warm. The nearer our drink
is to the natural heat of the body (98
degrees), the more effective it is as a means
of allaying thirst; but, with the perversion
that follows man in proportion to his civil-
ization, we long for cold drinks in warm
weather, and hot drinks in cold weather,
and yet drink what we will the temperature
of a healthy body will not alter 6 degrees.
In using beverages warmer or colder than
the human system, we simply task the body
to bring what we drink to the desired heat,
for until it is raised or lowered to that it
cannot become incorporated with the system.

Miscellaneous.

One man said to another, "Which is the
heavier, a quart of rum or a quart of
water?" "Rum, most assuredly, for I saw
a man who weighs two hundred pounds
staggering under a quart of rum, when he
could have carried a gallon of water with
ease."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a contem-
porary:—"I witnessed the other day one of
the celebrated sights of Paris of which I
have often heard before, but never had
seen. Crossing the Tuileries Gardens on
one of the late mild days, my attention was
attracted by an intense commotion among
the sparrows which abound in the locality.
They were chattering and flying to and fro,
and finally collected in swarms at a single
point. There I saw the cause of their
agitation; the well known bird charmer of
the Tuileries Gardens. She is a person of
about thirty years of age, pale with very
black hair, dressed in the deepest mourning,
and wearing no bonnet. She was surround-
ed by birds that hopped and perched right
at her feet, or flew circling round her head,
apparently without the slightest fear. She
would hold out a bit of bread, and instantly
three or four would hover around it with
rapid whirling wings, like humming birds
about a flower, some perching on her fingers,
while others would peck at the coveted morsel on the

POSTAL RATES.

(Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rates affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.)

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Sept. 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged, as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U.S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; C. P. cannot be paid; O. S., cannot be sent; L., at Letter Rate. N. R. No Registration.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	8	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Shanghai, Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship),.....	4	8	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	8	2	4

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMERS.

To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places (to which the vessel is going) the Rates, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India, are,.....

*See Tables below.

INDIA.—By Indian Mail prepayment is optional. Short paid letters are treated as wholly unpaid. By Private Ship correspondence cannot be prepaid. By British and French Packet prepayment is compulsory. Letters cannot be prepaid through India by every French Packet, but only by each alternate one. By the others they are Paid to Galle only, and should be so marked, going on from Galle as unpaid.

Straits, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c., Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, Letters.—United States (U. S.), Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, Tunis, Tangiers, (Fr.) 36.

Egypt, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 24.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar (N. R.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Mauritius, 24.

REGISTRATION, 3 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Egypt (Br.), Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Egypt (Fr.), double postage.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except W. Africa, 8. To French Offices cannot be paid.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar, &c., 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription.

via Letters, 1 oz. 2 oz. Every 4 oz.

Brindisi (Br.), 28 4 8 12

Southampton (Br.), 24 4 8 12

By Private Steamer 12 4 8 12

Registration Fee, 5 cents.

Continent, &c. of Europe.

Austria, Germany, Hungary, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18 12 4 10

(Br.) via Trieste, 22 12 4 10

(Fr.) via Brindisi, 36 D.P. O.P. C.P.

Belgium, Denmark, Faroe Is., Heligoland, Holland, Iceland, Roumania, Serbia, Switzerland, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18 12 4 10

(Br.) via Trieste, 24 12 4 10

(Fr.) via Brindisi, 36 D.P. O.P. C.P.

Norway, Sweden, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18 12 4 10

(Br.) via Trieste, 26 12 4 10

(Fr.) via Brindisi, 36 D.P. O.P. C.P.

France and Algeria, 24 D.P. O.P. C.P.

Italy, (Br.) via Brindisi, 14 12 4 10

(Fr.) via Brindisi, 36 D.P. O.P. C.P.

Spain, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18 12 4 10

(Br.) via Trieste, 24 12 4 10

(Fr.) via Brindisi, 36 D.P. O.P. C.P.

Portugal, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18 12 4 10

(Br.) via Trieste, 24 12 4 10

(Fr.) via Brindisi, 36 D.P. O.P. C.P.

Gibraltar, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18 12 4 10

(Br.) via Trieste, 24 12 4 10

(Fr.) via Brindisi, 36 D.P. O.P. C.P.

Turkey, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18 12 4 10

(Br.) via Trieste, 24 12 4 10

(Fr.) via Brindisi, 36 D.P. O.P. C.P.

British Office, 24 12 4 10

French Office, 24 D.P. O.P. C.P.

Greece, 24 None C.P. O.P.

Malta, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18 12 4 10

(Br.) via Trieste, 24 12 4 10

(Fr.) via Brindisi, 36 D.P. O.P. C.P.

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except St. Helena and Ascension), North, Central, South America, and Hawaii.

Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands, Azores, Bermudas:—

Letters, 38 34

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

United States (via Europe), Canary and Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia:—

Letters, 32 28

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Curacao, Guadalupe, Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela:—

Letters, 50 46

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Registration, None. None.

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters, 62 58

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 20 14

Registration, None. None.

Brazil:—

Letters, 48 44

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Honolulu, and Hawaii:—

Letters, 34 30

Registration, None. None.

Newspapers, 8 8

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached; or wholly, or in part, of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrating the contents of the newspaper. The supplement must be in every case published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage, for each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 3 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one inch in depth.

A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Patterns and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of silver down, raw or thread silk, wools, or goats hair, thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or iounglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, solids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone, viz: the Azores, Belgium, Cape Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French Packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters for Singapore, Saigon, and the United Kingdom only from 11.10 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the convenience of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below.

For the present no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps; to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents.)

The following are the charges on correspondence thus sent:—

Per half ounce.

Hongkong Stamps, U.S. Stamps.

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence, Antigua, Bermuda, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Fiji, Greenland, Jamaica, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, West Indies, Newfound-land, Mexico, Salvador, Venezuela, 8 10

Belize, Greytown, Guadalupe, Honduras, Martinique, Santa Martha, Turk's Island, 8 13

Brazil, 8 15

Bolivia, Ecuador, Chile, Peru, Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay, 8 17

Newspapers (not over 4 oz.), 2 4

Books, &c., per 4 oz., 6 10

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained.

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The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution the fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable stuffs, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 3 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 3 oz. & 5 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all:—Liquors, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

5. The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

6. Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity, compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

7. To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

corrected to Saturday, January 13, 187
At 1080 Cash on Dollar Money

Butcher Meat.

Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

"	Ame. Sugar cured,	300
"	Foocchow,	180
Beef,	airloin and prime cut,	cy. 160

Cabbage, Macao,	each	100	60
" Shanghai,	"	60	40
" Turnip, Bohi	"	12	10
Carrots, Salt	catty	20	—
Carrots, Fresh	"	40	30
Cauliflower,	each	80	30
Celery, Chinese,	catty	40	30
" English,	"	50	40
Cucumbers,	"	50	40
Chilies, Dried,	"	150	100
" Mixed,	"	60	50
Curry Stalk, English,	"	40	30
Egg Plant,	"	40	30
Garlic, (bulb) dried,	"	50	40
Ginger,	"	30	20
Greens, White	"	12	10
" Winter course	"	15	—
Green, Sprouts	"	20	10
Green Peas, in shell, old	"	60	50
" young	"	40	—
" Horse Radish," Shai,	"	225	200
Lettuce, Chinese	"	25	20
" English,	head	10	—
Mint,	catty	12	10
Mushroom, dried,	"	750	650
Onions, Bombay	"	120	110
" Green	"	20	—
Parsley, Chinese,	"	50	—
" English,	bunch	12	10
Potatoes, California,	catty	17	10
" new, Macao,	"	15	10
" Sweet,	"	12	10
Pumpkins,	"	20	10
Radishes,	doz.	30	20
Scallions,	catty	20	10
Shalots,	"	40	30
Sesamum,	"	120	100
Taro (U Tau)	"	12	10
Tomatoes,	"	40	30
Turnips, Salt,	"	20	10
" English,	each	10	—
" Chinese,	catty	15	10
Water Lily Roots,	"	25	20
Water Cress,	bunch	20	10
Yams,	catty	30	20
Fruits.			
Aleurites,	catty	80	80
Apples, Dried	"	500	400
" Californian,	"	200	100
Almonds, (Bombay),	"	—	120
Bananas, fragrant Funtl,	"	80	20
" Common	"	30	—
Chestnuts, new,	"	100	—
Cocoanuts	each	60	80
Currants,	bottle	400	350
"	lb.	200	150
Dates,	bottle	500	400
Figs, Dried,	"	500	400
Ground Nuts,	"	30	20
Lemons,	"	70	60
Lichees, Dried,	"	220	200
Loong Ngan, Dried,	"	40	20
Olives, green, Funtl,	catty	60	—
Oranges, (Coolie) Chang	"	40	30
" Sweet, Sun-woey,	"	150	120
" (Mand.) oocle	"	40	30
" Kam-kwat	"	70	60
" (Mandarin)	"	100	100
Papaw,	"	150	130
Pears, Tientsin,	"	160	—
Pears, Chafoo,	"	100	80
Pine-apples, Funtl	each	50	40
Plantains, common	catty	30	20

Oatfish, " " "	80
Codfish, Salt, " "	200

Crabs,	"	"	"	140
Cuttle Fish,	"	"	"	70
Dados,	"	"	"	100
Eels, Conger	"	"	"	50
File Fish,	"	"	"	70
Fresh Fish, Large	"	"	"	130
" Small	"	"	"	80
Frogs,	"	"	"	140
Garoupa,	"	"	"	240
Gudgeons,	"	"	"	100
Haddock,	"	"	"	100
Herrings,	"	"	"	80
" smoked	"	"	box	\$1.00
Line Fish	"	"	"	150

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON
WATERS. &c:

LOBSTERS,	do	do	80
MACKEREL,	do	do	80
OYSTERS,	do	do	180
PARROT FISH,	do	do	140
PERCH,	do	do	70
POMFRET,	do	do	100
PRAWNS,	do	do	100
RAY,	do	do	100
ROACH,	do	do	150
ROCK FISH,	do	do	180
SALMON, CANTON,	do	do	120
" SALTWATER,	do	do	140
" PICKLED,	do	tin	300
SALT FISH,	do	catty	120
SHARK, young	do	do	80

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
 ted Danish

Skate,				80
Snapper,			"	80
Snipe Fish,			"	80
Soles, Fresh			"	60
Tench,			"	80
Turbot,			"	100
Turtles Small			"	800

Chinese
American
American

Vegetables,		
Asparagus, , ,	tin	450
Bamboo Shoots, , ,	catty	100
Beans, sprout, , ,	"	14
" Broad, , ,	"	40
" French from Macao, , ,	"	40
Best Root, , ,	each	12
Brussels, , ,	catty	12
Cabbage, White Canton, , ,	"	12
" Common, , ,	"	8
" Hongkong, , ,	each	105

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